(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2951.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1803.

LONDON, May 28.

THE following is an outline of Mr. Fox's ſpeech in the houſe of commons, on Tueſday (24th May) on his majeſty's meſſage:

Mr. Fox, in a ſpeech which occupied three hours and a half in the delivery, went over the different points of complaint in detail, and contended, that upon none of them had he brought the diſcuſſion with France to that clear and unequivocal iſſue which could conſtitute a legitimate cauſe of war. If France had unjuſtly ſeized and confiſcated Britiſh veſſels, ſatisfaction ought to have been demanded in a firm and decided tone; and if that was refuſed there would then have been an undoubted act of aggreſſion on the part of France. There was no nation more expoſed to complaint, for reſtraints on the commerce of other countries, than Great-Britain—When we concluded the treaty of Amiens we were aware that Europe was far from being in a comfortable ſtate; we had, however, acquieſced in that imperfect ſecurity. This was the condition of man in ſociety. If we had always aimed at ſubſtantial and abſolute ſecurity, we ſhould have had nothing but unremitted war for the laſt century. The ſituation of Italy we knew at the time of our ſigning the definitive treaty. As to Piedmont, it was a mere difference of name, and it was a matter of complete inſignificance whether it was called the 27th military diviſion or the department of the Po. Adverting to the ſituation of Holland, filled with French troops, and to the late revolution in Switzerland, he argued, that our miniſters, from all that had appeared, had never properly remonſtrated on thoſe important points, and had therefore no right to make them a part of his majeſty's declaration. If they had remonſtrated, it was at leaſt probable that redreſs might have been obtained. If it were contended that every aggrandizement on the part of France ſhould be a cauſe of jealouſy on our part, this, in his opinion, would be puſhing the principle too far. Every improvement in the interior of France might, in that caſe, be conſidered as offenſive, and war between the two countries might be regarded as eternal. The affairs of Holland and Switzerland ſeemed, however, to be inferred in the declaration, only to avoid the perpetual repetition of "the firſt conſul," and "Malta," and this was pretty evident from our omitting all mention of the Swiſs in our *ultimatum*. The treatment of the Dutch by France could not be too ſtrongly condemned, but our miniſters, who did not remonſtrate, had no right to complain. It formed as nearly as black a ſtain however on the conduct of the French government as their proceedings with reſpect to St. Domingo. The idea of re-eſtabliſhing the French government in that iſland was as abſurd and ruinous as its conduct to Touiſſant had been falſe and treacherous. In all theſe proceedings, in the affair of German indemnities, in the occupation of Parma and Placentia, he ſaw no legitimate cauſe of quarrel on the part of England, and particularly as our miniſters had failed to remonſtrate at the proper ſeaſon. With reſpect to the attack made by the conſular government on the liberty of the preſs in this country, it betrayed only a groſs ignorance of the forms and eſſence of our conſtitution: and if their demands had been reſiſted in a manly way, it could never, in his opinion, have furniſhed a ground for diſpute. The reciprocal abuſe and mutual irritation ariſing from this ſource, were certainly matters of regret; but no perſon could ſay that they offered a ground for war.—He did not profeſs to entertain much reſpect for the members of the Bourbon family, but if it was inſiſted preremptorily that one of them was to be ſent out of the kingdom, he ſhould refuſe it on the point of honour, though at the expence of a war. This, however, had not been demanded. Much reliance had been placed on the language of the *Expoſe*, "That England could no longer contend ſingle handed with France." This was an impertinent phraſe, but, as was uſual in ſociety, it ſhould either have been noticed at the time, or conſigned to utter contempt. With reſpect to the report of Sebaſtiani, of which ſo much had been ſaid, it was in many reſpects highly indecorous. The attack upon general Stuart was indecent, but from every thing that had been heard, the character of that officer ſtood too high to be affected by ſo pitiable a calumny. He regretted that ſo much had been ſaid of the verbal intercourſe between lord Whitworth and Buonaparte. Converſations of ſuch a kind were ſubject to different repreſentations, but all that could be inferred from them, was this, that lord Whitworth ſhould not have gone again to the palace of the Thuilleries until the matter was properly explained.

Alarming as the extended dominion of France was to this country and the continental powers, if we took into compariſon all our acquiſitions in India, it would be found that, as between us and France, the charge of aggrandiſement applied to this country. But when this view of the queſtion was taken, miniſters ſeemed to intimate the conduct of thoſe ladies who, on their return from India, were accuſed of ſome irregularities, and whoſe anſwer always was "never upon my honour, on this ſide the Cape of Good Hope." He thought Malta ought to be placed under the protection of Ruſſia, which it appeared was diſpoſed to accept the guaranty under certain modifications. He begged the houſe to pauſe before they had plunged the country into all the horrors of war, and to recollect the ſituation it was in during the laſt five years of the preceding war. They were told not by a novice, but by a very diſtinguiſhed artiſt, that the dangers they were then expoſed to, and the burthens they then had borne, were nothing compared to what now awaited them. As they had then paid a tenth, they would now be compelled to pay a fifth, or a third of their income. He would vote for the amendment, becauſe, while it pledged the houſe to ſupport his majeſty, it manifeſted an anxiety for the ſpeedieſt poſſible reſtoration of peace.

The houſe then divided on the amendment. For the amendment, 67—Againſt it, 398. The original queſtion was then put and carried. The houſe adjourned at half paſt four on Wedneſday morning.

The circumſtances which prevented the early part of the very important debate in the houſe of commons on Monday the 23d of May, from appearing before the public have occaſioned a ſtrong feeling of general diſappointment, and will occaſion a curious chaſm in the parliamentary hiſtory of the country. The ſpeech of Mr. Pitt, which is ſaid to have outdone all his former efforts, is loſt for ever. We can, however, gather from ſome alluſions to it in the remaining part of the debate, that the eloquence of that ſpeech was, in a very high degree, vehement, impreſſive, and argumentive. Among other very ſtriking, figurative alluſions, he compared Buonaparte to a torrent of volcanic lava, which, in its deſtructive courſe, blights the faireſt production of nature, demoliſhes the moſt ſplendid cities, and lays waſte every region with which it comes in contact. The reply of Mr. Fox was almoſt wholly argumentive, and the amendment differed ſo little from the addreſs, and eſpecially from his majeſty's declaration, that it was calculated to anſwer little other purpoſe, except that of organiſing and determining the new oppoſition, by which the future meaſures of government will probably be encountered.

We have the livelieſt ſatisfaction in congratulating the public on the liberal and patriotic offer which has been made to government at the preſent momentous criſis, by John Bolton, Eſq; of Duke-ſtreet. This gentleman has propoſed to raiſe and cloath a regiment of volunteers, (to conſiſt of 600 men,) his *own individual expence*, for the protection of this town and the neighbourhood, an offer which has been accepted by his majeſty in the moſt gracious manner. This loyal and ſpirited effort in defence of our national independence, it is not doubted, will excite other gentlemen of fortune to follow ſo diſtinguiſhed an example, not only in this neighbourhood, but in various parts of the kingdom.

May 28.

FRENCH MEMORIAL.

We this day preſent to our readers a moſt curious paper, which was preſented by Talleyrand to Buonaparte in the month of December laſt, adviſing him againſt going to war with this country. It proves two very intereſting facts—It ſhews, in the firſt place, that Buonaparte's mind, as long ago as December laſt, was bent upon war, and it demonſtrates to us the dangers we have eſcaped by the war which is now begun. It proves beſides, how well acquainted Talleyrand ſeemed to be, not only with our national character, but with the policy which our government was likely to purſue. How unfortunate that has been, in the *naval department* more eſpecially, we believe is now pretty obvious to the moſt unobſervant of our countrymen.

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Extract from a memorial preſented to the chief conſul, by Talleyrand, the 13th Frimaire, year 11, December 4, 1802.

Talleyrand begins by telling the firſt conſul that the preſent memorial is merely a copy of one preſented to the miniſters of Louis XV. after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, to diſſuade them from that fatal and diſhonourable war to France which ended in 1762. He ſays, "By the ignorance of the miniſters, the bribes of Auſtria, the intrigues of Bernis, the influence of Pompadour, and the weakneſs of Louis XV. thoſe ſtrong reaſons for peace were not liſtened to; the conſequence is known, but it is not known that this impolitic war alone prevented the total ruin of England during the following or American war, and preſerved that country from being what, if we are prudent, *it ſooner or later muſt be, an inviolable naval and military ſtation of France*, and which ſhall ſecure us the empire of the world."

Talleyrand then enters into the particulars of the many and irreſiſtible means, France during the peace, poſſeſſes "to foment troubles, to ſpread diſcontent, to tarniſh the honour, to undermine the reſources, to weaken the ſtrength, to lull aſleep the public ſpirit, and to cool the patriotiſm of the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire, and by a gradual train of intrigues, inſults, demands, inſurrections, vexations, murmurs, alarms and bankruptcy, prepare even the warmeſt Engliſh patriot, to ſee with indifference, if not with approbation, *an union with France*, which will put an end to all difficulties, and procure Engliſhmen the ſame tranquillity, honour and happineſs, Frenchmen enjoy under the mild but firm government of the chief conſul."

"But," ſays he, "powerful as France is upon the continent by its conqueſts, by its influence, by the vigour of its government, and by the victories of its armies; in regard to England it is not in a better poſition of ſtrength than in 1755, becauſe with the knowledge of our means, and with the great abilities of our ruler, we are unable *directly* to injure England, our navy being more reduced, and our naval officers more ignorant than in 1755, but *indirectly*, and in a time of peace to lay the *infallible* foundation for the future ſubjection of England, France at no former period had ſo many certain and undoubted under-hand methods. A war at preſent may leſſen, if not deſtroy them, but every year's continuance of peace ſhall preſerve, augment, and fix them.

"Ought we not to wait, at leaſt ten years, before we renew the war with England? till we are in a condition effectually to ſupport our claims, our views and our plans? The Engliſh will do our buſineſs, if we permit them. Their religion is pleaſure, and their pleaſure debauchery. They have plunged themſelves into an exceſs of luxury and intemperance. *They have began to neglect their navy, and to diſband their artificers*, who go to France, Spain and Holland for maintenance.

"While their individuals ſquander their riches, *the ſtate grows parſimonious, and begins to ſave in thoſe articles on which it cannot be too profuſe.*

"They are even near reducing their trivial army, and their patriots ſpeak of entruſting, what they call their liberty and property, to the valour of a militia. What a field is this for our policy? Is it our buſineſs to awaken or arouſe them from their lethargy? If we do, the conſequence is obvious—We teach them to believe a *real truth*, "That they cannot ſtrengthen themſelves too much by ſea or land." Then an army ceaſes to be the object of public complaint, of public diſlike—and the people begin to think, that, as they muſt have one, it is better to have an army of Engliſh, than of Frenchmen. Then their young nobility will continue to apply themſelves to the military profeſſion, and think themſelves honoured by that profeſſion in which alone conſiſts the defence and ſecurity of their country.

"This may be fatal to us, for the ſooner we go to war, the ſooner their effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient ſpirit and courage revive. They will not then become more wealthy, but they will get more wiſdom, which is better. The military virtues and the manly exerciſes may become faſhionable, and the nation, which now ſeems immerſed in debauchery and corruption, may yet think ſeriouſly, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural ſuppoſition—they eaſily glide from one extreme to another—it is their natural temper, and their whole hiſtory is one continued proof of it.

"The aſhes of La Vendee ſtill ſmoke; it requires only a ſpark to kindle a civil war in the boſom of our country. The returned emigrants are as yet quiet, but they have not forgotten their former principles, and the wrongs they have ſuffered from the revolution. Let not a new war give the Bourbons an opportunity to remind them of it. The moſt dangerous of the Bourbons reſide in England; let not the renewal of a war permit England to uſe them, their names and influence, to trouble and invade France.

"We command at preſent all the continental powers; but we know they carry, with diſguſt and complaint, the fetters we have impoſed. Let not a war with England give them occaſion to ſhake them off, and to command us in their return.

"The general weakneſs and ſupineneſs that for ever attend immoderate wealth and luxury hide from the Engliſh the knowledge of their own ſtrength, real power, and true intereſt. Suffer them not to relapſe into virtue and underſtanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wiſdom.

"We have already iſolated them from the continental politics—*leave them in peace*—and the loſs of their trade ſhall ſoon follow. We have already made them feared, envied, and hated every where on

the continent—*leave them in peace*, and they ſhall ſoon be deſpiſed, neglected, and unpitied.

"*Leave them in peace*, and they will ſoon return to their amuſement of elections, races, party, and factions—*Leave them in peace*, and their miniſters muſt be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite and encourage. *Leave them in peace*, and their navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their ſeamen and artificers once more turned over to us, to *Spain*, and to *Holland!*—*Leave them in peace*, and the greateſt part of their army will ſoon be reduced, and the ſmall remains will ſoon become a mere militia in pay. *Leave them in peace*, and we ſhall not fear the defection of *Ruſſia* or *Pruſſia*, or any of our preſent allies, which otherwiſe would much hurt, and perhaps ruin our preſent ſyſtem. *Leave them in peace*, and they will never think of ſchemes for increaſing their population, or for making every part of their dominions of real uſe to every other. *Leave them in peace*, and moſt of their nobility and gentry will continue to ſquander away amongſt us their great riches, and augment our reſources, to enſlave their country. *Leave them in peace*, and before the year 25, France ſhall command the departments of the Thames, and of the Tweed, as it already does the departments of the Rhine and of the Po.

Purſue, citizen conſul, this plan ſteadily, for ten or fifteen years, conſtantly directing the riches of the country to the raiſing a navy, equal or ſuperior to England, and then, *and not till then*, ſhall we be able to ſtrike the blow we have for above one hundred and fifty years been meditating, *the conqueſt of the British islands*.

(Signed)

C. M. TALLEYRAND.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) July 9.

Surrender of Tobago.

This important event has juſt been announced to the public by royal ſalutes from Pilgrim and Charles fort, his excellency lord Seaforth having received official information of the ſame from lieut. gen. Grinfield.

Extract of a letter from his excellency lieutenant-general Grinfield, to the right honourable lord Seaforth, dated Centaur, Courland Bay, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

"I have again the ſatisfaction of addreſſing myſelf to you, and to announce to you the ſurrender of this iſland by capitulation, with no loſs on our ſide, and very little on that of the French.

"Immediately on our landing on the 30th of June, the two leading columns puſhed into Mount Grace, in ſight and within little more than two miles of Fort Scarborough; the ſummons was then ſent to the French general, who returned anſwer by offer of capitulation. The terms were finally ſettled about four in the morning of the 1ſt, and at eleven we took poſſeſſion of Fort Scarborough, and the French, conſiſting, ſailors and all, of 228, laid down their arms.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD."

Private Correspondence.

The ſurrender, by capitulation, took place on the 30th June, and at eleven o'clock on the following day the Britiſh flag was hoiſted at Fort Scarborough.

The number of French, including 120 ſailors, was 228. The iſland ſeems to be in a high ſtate of cultivation, and moſt abundant crops of ſugar expected. The inhabitants teſtify no ſmall joy on the occaſion.

The Centaur ſails on the 5th inſtant for Barbadoes; and the ſame morning with diſpatches for England.

The 2d battalion royals, and one company of the 7th Weſt-India regiment, remain to garriſon Tobago.

We are now enabled to add the following particulars to this event, contained in an

Extract of a letter dated head-quarters, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

"We embarked again the 24th, leaving the 68th and three companies of the Weſt-India in garriſon at St. Lucia. On the 25th we got under way, and ſaw Tobago on the morning of the 30th ultimo. A ſmall fort near the bay of Courland fired a few ſhots, but was ſoon ſilenced by the Venus frigate and a brig of war (the Port Mahon) which had juſt joined us. Poſſeſſion was immediately taken of the fort by a party of ſeamen with cutlaſſes, who ſoon ſubſtituted the Engliſh Jack for the tricoloured flag. The French had only a corporal's party and eight men, one of whom was killed and two wounded. A landing was immediately effected without the ſmalleſt oppoſition, and the whole of the troops and ſtores were on the ſhore by eight in the evening, when we advanced about four miles into the interior towards Port Scarborough, ſituated about eight miles from Courland where we landed. A ſummons was ſent as before, with an offer of reaſonable conditions, which was accepted by general Berthier, and the articles of capitulation were ſigned at four o'clock in the morning of the 1ſt July. At eleven we took quiet poſſeſſion of the fort and iſland, the French garriſon marching out with the honours of war, &c.

"We have eſtabliſhed the head quarters at Mr. Balfour's, father-in-law of colonel Campbell, who is likewiſe here. We were joyfully received by all the inhabitants, who have ſuffered much from contributions, &c. Here we are treated in a very hoſpitable manner, and live like princes. We expected to ſail again on the 5th, on our return to Barbadoes. We have all ſuffered not a little from heat and fatigue, though continued in good health.

"Among the late arrangements, lieut. Hazen, 2d battalion 60th regiment, is appointed acting quarter and barrack maſter-general here. Brigadier-general Maitland is ſtill at Trinidad. Brigadier-gen. Picton remained here in command.

In the courſe of yeſterday his excellency lord Seaforth, was pleaſed to iſſue the following orders to the garriſon at St Anne's.

GOVERNOR's ORDERS.

Pilgrim, 8th July, 1803.

PAROLE—TOBAGO.

The governor has again to congratulate the garriſon on the ſucceſs of the army and ſquadron under the conduct of lieut. gen. Grinfield and commodore Hood, in the acquiſition of the iſland of Tobago, without the loſs of a man on the ſide of the Britiſh.

The commandant will pleaſe to order an extra allowance of rum to each man this forenoon, to enable them to drink the health of their gallant commander and their brother ſoldiers, and their ſpeedy return to head quarters.

(Signed) SEAFORTH.

Upon the arrival of the armament at Tobago, the following

PROCLAMATION

By their excellencies lieut. gen. Wm. Grinfield and commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of the forces by land and sea, of his Britannic majesty, in the leeward and windward islands, and the island of Trinidad.

The forces of his Britanic majeſty are come immediately on the breaking out of the war, to relieve the Engliſh inhabitants of Tobago from the galling yoke of France; it is impoſſible they can ſo ſoon forget the mild government of the mother country to which only it is the deſign of this armament to reſtore them.

It cannot enter into the minds of the Britiſh commanders, that the people of Tobago will take arms with the enemies of their mother country, againſt their friends and perhaps their relations; nor can it be believed but that they will join the Britiſh forces, for their future ſecurity, happineſs and proſperity.

Given on board his majeſty's ſhip Centaur, this 30th day of June, 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD,
Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD,
Commodore, &c.

By Command, E. DRAPER.
Mil. Sec.

A ſummons being ſent to the French commandant, a capitulation was entered into, of which the following is a copy:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Brigadier-general Cæsar Berthier, captain-general of the island of Tobago, stipulates in the name of the French republic.

Article I. To deliver up to the commander in chief of his Britannic majeſty's forces, Fort Scarborough in the ſtate in which it now is, with all the artillery and ammunition of war.

Anſwer. Agreed to.

Art. II. The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war, drums beating, and ſhall carry with them their arms and ammunition and one field piece.

Anſwer. Agreed to; the Britiſh troops being permitted at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning to have poſſeſſion of the Fort Scarborough, and the French garriſon at the ſame time is to march out with the honours of war, drums beating, arms and baggage, and one piece of field artillery, but the arms are to be laid down, and the field piece given up, as ſoon as they ſhall have paſſed the Glacis.

Art. III. The captain-general, his brigade-major, all the officers, all departments military and civil, alſo all ſoldiers, ſeamen, ſervants, and in ſhort all Frenchmen attached to the ſervice of the republic, and their wives and children, ſhall be embarked within one month from this date and conveyed to France at the expence of his Britannic majeſty.

Anſwer. Agreed to; and ſhall be ſent within the time, or as ſoon as poſſible.

Art. IV. A veſſel ſhall be furniſhed as ſoon as poſſible for the conveyance of the captain-general, his family, brigade-major and other perſons of his ſuit, and the baggage and effects to them belonging.

Anſwer. Agreed to.

Art. V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be attended at the military hoſpital at the expence of his Britannic majeſty, and when cured be ſent to France.

Anſwer. Agreed to; and they ſhall be ſent to France as ſoon as they may be recovered.

VI. All property of the proprietors of this colony, of whatever nature it may be, ſhall be reſpected, their laws and cuſtoms ſhall be maintained as they have been to this day by the French government.

Anſwer. Agreed to; the colony will have the laws exiſting when under the Britiſh government previous to its laſt ceſſion to the French republic.

Art. VII. The captain-general Cæſar Berthier, ſhall diſpatch immediately the republican brig Le Bouffeut, now in the road of Scarborough, to give advice to his government of the preſent capitulation. For this purpoſe, the neceſſary paſſports ſhall be furniſhed by the commander of his Britannic majeſty's naval forces.

Anſwer. Agreed; an unarmed veſſel may be ſent to France; and if the Souffleut is diſarmed, ſhe may be ſent to France.

Art. VIII. It ſhall be permitted to the French merchant ſhips now in the road of Scarborough, under the batteries, to ſail for any part of Europe or America, which they ſhall think proper.

Anſwer. Provided the property does not belong to perſons who have come to the iſland ſince its ceſſion to the French republic.

Art. IX. No perſon ſhall be inconvenienced or examined for the opinion which he has manifeſted under the French government.

Anſwer. Agreed to.

The 11th Meſſidor, and 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed)

CAESAR BERTHIER, Captain-general of the iſland of Tobago.

Agreed to by order of general Berthier, by virtue of his full powers to us conferred.

(Signed)

L'ANNUSS, 1ſt Aid-de-camp.
B. GENTIL, Aid-de-camp.

Providence House, June 30, 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore, &c.

Agreeable to theſe ſtipulations, the iſland was then ſurrendered to his majeſty's arms, and the commanders iſſued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieutenant-general W. Grinfield and commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of his majesty's land and sea forces in the leeward and windward islands, and island of Trinidad.

The iſland of Tobago having ſurrendered to his majeſty's arms, by a capitulation dated the 30th day of June, 1803, their excellencies the commanders in chief have great ſatisfaction in communicating to the inhabitants, &c. that they had received orders for placing this iſland under the kings government, and that the ſame is provided for by the ſixth article of the capitulation; and alſo that the property afloat, belonging to ſuch *bona fide* Engliſh and French ſubjects as had been ſettled in the ſaid iſland previous to its ceſſion, has been effectually protected by the 8th article of the ſame capitulation.

Given under our hands and ſeals at Scarborough, in the iſland of Tobago, this 9d day of July, 1803, and in the 43d year of his majeſty's reign.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD,
Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD,
Commodore, &c.

By Command, *E. Draper*, Mil. Sec.

BOSTON, July 25.

On Thurſday the old ſtate-houſe was leaſed at auction for 20 years, at 4900 dollars per annum.

The Suffolk Inſurance Company have purchaſed the houſe, corner of Congreſs-ſtreet, for 27,000 dollars.

The Boſton bank have alſo purchaſed a houſe in State-ſtreet, for 18,000 dollars.

A letter from an officer of the United States troops, at Michillimackinac, dated 15th May, ſays, "The Indians in this quarter appear to be quite pacific, though there are reports in circulation which look as if ſomething were brewing among them. We have had the ſevereſt winter ever known in this country. The thermometer has ſtood at 24 below 0. To give you an idea of the commercial importance of our little "ſea port," I may inform you that the duties paid at the cuſtom-houſe, in three months, laſt ſummer, amounted to 19,000 dollars."

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Late from Cape-Francois.

By the ſchooner New-York, in 11 days from Cape-Francois, we have received the following information. There were four Britiſh line of battle ſhips and ſmaller veſſels off that harbour. The Cape appears not to be blockaded, as neutral veſſels were permitted to paſs and repaſs, after undergoing a ſtrict examination by the Britiſh cruiſers. They had not yet heard of a declaration of war, but the event was hourly expected. The brigands were encamped within five miles of the town. The French troops, in conſequence of the great mortality which prevailed among them, were obliged to encamp outſide of the town where they daily died in great numbers. Two French ſeventy-four gun ſhips, one of which had on board 300 paſſengers, were ready to ſail for France, but were prevented from putting to ſea by the Britiſh ſquadron off that port. The remainder of the French maritime force there conſiſted of four frigates.

The ſchooner New-York was boarded by an Engliſh 74 off the Cape, and although there were a number of French paſſengers on board, ſuffered her to proceed. The concluſion was, that the news of war had not reached her.

From Martinique.

The ſchooner Lion, capt. Rice, in 17 days from Martinique, arrived laſt night at quarantine. Capt. Rice informs us that Port Royal and St. Pierre were cloſely blockaded by Britiſh ſquadrons. The Lion eſcaped from that port by putting to ſea

night. Little or no opposition was expected to be made to the landing of the English troops. The greater part of the principal inhabitants had retired into the interior of the island, to avoid the danger which might arise in case of those places being taken by assault. Great impositions were practised against the Americans, by the officers of the customs; as one third of the amount of their cargoes were consumed by additional fees and duties; and the only excuse offered for this conduct was, that they daily expected the English, and were determined (to make use of their own language) "to make hay while the sun shone."

The British cruisers had detained a number of American vessels bound to and from Martinique.

A French passenger on board the Lion, on a British cruiser's chasing the schooner, threw 300 letters overboard.

July 28.

CAPE FRANCOIS.

We are indebted to a respectable commercial house of this city, for the following extract of a letter from their correspondent at Cape Francois, dated July 14th.

Our port is blockaded by several British ships of war, the commanders of which have declared the island in a state of siege, and order the American vessels not to enter our port. They have taken two French frigates, a corvette, two armed brigs, and most of the coasters round the island; also have cut several French vessels out of the port of Jeremie. In consequence of the arrival of a number of American vessels flour has fallen much, and will command no more than ten dollars per barrel.

The following arrette has just been issued:

ARRETTE.

In the name of the French government, the general in chief, captain-general of the colony of St. Domingo, decrees:

Article 1. The duties established by the tarif of the 10th Nivose last (31 December) on the commodities herein after enumerated, are suppressed, to wit—on grain, biscuit, rice, and all kind of salt provisions whatever.*

2. These articles will be admitted to entry free of duty. The importer will be subjected only to the fees of the custom-house, and other duties established by regulations.

3. This exemption from duty shall continue during the war, to commence from the date of this arrette in all the ports of the colony, which are henceforward open to foreign commerce.

4. The colonial prefect is charged with the execution of this decree, which will be inserted in the Official Gazette.

At the quarters of the general of the Cape, the 16 Messidor, 11th year (July 5th).

DTN. ROCHAMBEAU,
Pour copie conforme.
Par ordre le secretaire general de la refecture.
MERCERON.

* By all kinds of salt provisions, is to be understood only the following articles:—Beef, pork, butter, lard, salmon, mackarel, herrings, and codfish.

Captain Zuill, of the schooner Maries, from Kingston, (Jam.) in 26 days, informs, that June 22d his majesty's brig Hunter sent into Kingston the French ship Messenger, from Guadaloupe for Bourdeaux. The Maries spoke the schooner Sophia and Caroline from Barbadoes for Newbern, the captain of which informed, that a 74 and 2 transports, with 700 troops, had been taken and sent into Barbadoes. She also learnt from the Union, from Kingston for Baltimore, that on the 2d July a French frigate, a transport brig, and a schooner with troops, had been taken off St. Domingo by one of the English cruisers and sent into Port Royal.

Captain Zuill has handed us a file of papers from the 14th to the 28th June, from which we have made some extracts for our marine list.

KINGSTON, June 27.

The English ship Anne arrived from London in 41 days. She touched at St. Kitt's, where information had been received that one of the ships of the line under commodore Hood, had fallen in with two French frigates and two transports with troops, and sent them to Barbadoes, where they had arrived.

The Spanish brig Alert and schooner Alpoldore, from Carthagena, bound to Washington, with dispatches respecting the differences between Spain and the United States, arrived at Port Royal yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Yesterday arrived the ship Maria, capt. Calvert, 31 days from Lisbon, and informs, that the ship Cleopatra, Blackiston, for this port, sailed on the 9th June; that the Race, Thomas, also for this port, was to sail on the 26th of June; that the ship Maria, for New-York sailed in company with him on the 15th of June; and the schooner ——, Hayward, for Baltimore, sailed the day before.

The ship Delware, Smith, for this port was to sail in ten days after captain Calvert.

Captain C. informs that a day or two before he sailed, a British packet arrived, the captain of which mentioned the loss of two British frigates, one by capture, the other being driven ashore in a gale. He also mentioned the capture of a French frigate by the British, but the names of either is not remembered.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, *that the French had taken and held possession of Brewen.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Dispatches from London arrived in Washington last Monday or Tuesday. They were immediately forwarded by express to the president now at Monticello. It is rumoured in the city, that they bring official notice from the British government, that they intend to take possession of New-Orleans and Louisiana, and warning our government against paying the fifteen millions purchase money. It is wasting time to make comments on a report so vague and uncertain as the above, although it appears to have gained considerable credit. Should it be true our government will be involved in much perplexity.

Among the various effects of lightning, which have lately been published from various parts, none appear to have been more tremendous than the following, which happened in Charles county, Md. at an estate of John Tayloe, Esq; As a negro was driving four oxen, with a load of wheat, from the field to the stack-yard, the negro and oxen were all killed by a stroke of lightning, and the wheat and waggon set on fire and destroyed. The overseer was at no great distance, and witnessed the scene.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

Governor Claiborne, of the Mississippi territory, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of *five hundred dollars* for apprehending Sampson Mason and his associates, who have for sometime infested that territory, and have committed unaparallelled outrages upon the property and persons of the citizens of the United States.

From the Boston Palladium.

Spanish Navy.—As Spain will probably soon be involved in the war which has commenced in Europe, we conceive the publication of the list of her navy will, at this time, be agreeable to our readers, as there may be frequent occasions to refer thereto. This list is from one published by authority in Spain, in 1801, with which we have been favoured by a respected friend.

	AGGREGATE.			
	Cadiz.	*Ferrol.*	*Carthagena.*	*Total.*
Navols	14	28	19	61
Fragates	22	11	9	42
Corbetas	6	2	1	9
Xabeques			7	7
Urcas	2	8	5	15
Bergantines	11	20	10	41
Paquebotes	5	3		8
Balandras	9	3		12
Goletas	8	6	7	21
Lugres	1		1	2
Galeras			2	2
			Total	220

From the Sciota Gazette.

Pleasant Township, state of Ohio, May 7, 1803.

On Monday last, about sunset, a horrid murder was committed on the body of Polly Malony, a girl about 9 years of age, the circumstances of which are as follow: A certain John Rowe, late from Kentucky, and uncle by marriage to the girl; had obtained leave from her step-father, William Thomas, to let her go to his house and stay all night. They set out a little before sunset; they were both on foot—Rowe had an ax on his shoulder and a rope in his hand. About three quarters of a mile from where they set out, an aged woman met Rowe, and the girl was not with him; he spoke to the woman and passed on; he was on his way home on the country road, and had got about 20 rods beyond where the body was found, but the woman is confident that the body was not there then.

It appeared that soon after he met the woman he returned back to Thomas's fence and began to shout and smite the trees with his axe, crying out "Polly is killed and I am undone; I never shall get over it; &c." The distressed mother, almost frantic, took the road and out-ran her husband, who carried one of the children. Rowe kept with him. Thomas asked him how she got killed—Rowe said she fell off the horse across a log.—Thomas knowing he had no horse, asked what horse? Rowe said he did not know, he could not tell how she got killed. The out-cries of the mother drew a number of the neighbours together; about the same time that Thomas and Rowe came to the body, the mother said, oh John you have killed my child! On which he drew his knife and swore he would cut his own throat if she accused him; he, however, suffered her quietly to take the knife out of his hand. It was thought expedient to take Rowe into custody, and he was bound and kept beside the corpse in the woods, during the night.

After he was taken into custody he denied having any knowledge of the girl's having been with him, or of his going back to Thomas to tell of her death. When asked what induced him to turn back again, he said he knew nothing about it. The woman who met him on the road asked him if he remembered meeting her; he said he did but sometime after said he forgot it. When asked if he touched the girl, he said he did not. When asked what he thought when he found her, he said he was much surprised, but could give no account how he come to return. It is certain that he had been drinking, but it was not perceived upon him. Several circumstances concurred to prevent an inquest from being called. A number of respectable matrons were called to examine the body; they agreed that a rape had been committed or attempted upon her. To satisfy the numerous spectators, twelve men were sworn to examine her wounds and other circumstances relating to her death. It appeared to have been occasioned by a blow upon her right temple; there was an orifice which would have admitted a large penknife out of which it is supposed about a quart of blood issued; the wound seemed rather a contusion than a puncture, as the continuity was destroyed on all sides of the orifice, though the skin remained whole. It was supposed that she was not killed where she was found, but the place could not be ascertained—there was some blood on the handle of his axe and some on his trousers.

He was committed to the gaol at Williamsburg, by Alexander Martin and Amos Ellis, justices of the peace. It was with regret we saw him him led up to touch the body upon the stale, a ridiculous notion, that dead bodies and even dry bones would bleed afresh, if touched by the murderer. The event was as any wise man in his senses would expect. Let us not, however, be too severe in censuring their credulity—our progress from ignorance to knowledge is but slow. Let the benevolent drop a tear of compassion over suffering innocence. Let the sons of lewdness take a timely warning, and learn to check the first motions of inordinate desire, and remember that lust, when it is conceived, bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. Let those who are given to drunkenness, reflect upon the danger and misery to which they frequently expose themselves and connexions, by such acts of intemperance. Let us all attend to the administrations of our Divine Teacher, to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation. And finally let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.

Annapolis, August 4.

On Saturday the 23d of July last, at 3 o'clock P. M. three persons were employed to repair the walling of a well about nine miles from this city, one of whom, a black man, having descended about 35 feet, informed the others that the well could be repaired, and upon striking one of the stones about 20 feet of the wall fell in upon him, and a short time afterwards at least 10 feet more. The persons above naturally concluding the man must be dead, set out for Annapolis, intending to return on Monday to get him out. After their departure, the man in the well, on being called, was heard to answer. A messenger was immediately sent off for his comrades, to assist in removing the stones that had fallen in—they returned on Sunday morning about day-light, and, with great exertion and assistance, about half after one the man was taken out unhurt, complaining only of a little soreness.

We are authorised to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorised to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

THE ladies and gentlemen of UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and its environs, are hereby respectfully informed, that the Philadelphia and Baltimore company of Comedians, now performing at Annapolis, intend to offer them a few evenings entertainments. The pieces will be select, and every exertion made to render the undertaking worthy their patronage. The first performance will be

On Friday, August 12, 1803,
at the *Assembly-room, Upper-Marlborough*,
when will be presented a celebrated comedy, called

RECONCILIATION:
OR,
THE BIRTH DAY.
[Translated from the German of Kotzbue.]
After which the musical entertainment of the
LOCK AND KEY.

☞ The doors will be open at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

*** No postponement on account of the weather.

Dissolved Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is authorised to receive payment of all debts due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mrs. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, best James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

LEONARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patapsco, and brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT, eighteen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel, the wooden ends forward knocked loose, a new boat, and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WILLIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a black HORSE COLT, 3 or 4 years old, no perceivable brand, and trots rather rough, and appears to be unbroke.

RICHD. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove property, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,
of Elk-Ridge Landing.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th day of Auguſt next,

THE perſonal eſtate of JOHN WELLS, deceaſed. A credit of three months will be given to thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, under that ſum the caſh will be required. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceaſed.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the ſubſcribers, have taken out letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of Auguſt next, and thoſe who ſtand indebted are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803. 2

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Iſaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderſon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joſeph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidſon, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joſeph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Chriſtopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, Weſt river; James Froſt, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, ſheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurſt, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnſon, Thomas Johnſon, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linſicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Gaſſaway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardſon, Weſt river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joſeph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watſon, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

2 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803. 4X

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good houſe ſervants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about ſix and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about ſeven years of age; they are ſold for no fault, but want of employ. Alſo a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be diſpoſed of for no fault in them they will not be ſold out of the State. For terms of ſale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to diſpoſe of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 4

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN,
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

4

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802. C. MILLS.

32

THE ſubſcriber being appointed truſtee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpoſe of ſelling the real eſtate of *Henry Ridgely*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the ſaid Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforeſaid plantation, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magothy river, on Monday the eighth day of Auguſt, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaſer of the whole, or any part of the ſaid property, will be required to give bond, with ſecurity, to the truſtee, for the payment of the ſame, with intereſt, within fifteen months from the time of ſale.

The creditors of the ſaid deceaſed who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the ſame into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

FRANCIS CROMWELL.

July 13, 1803. 3X

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premiſes, on Friday the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at the hour of 12 o'clock; if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place,

ALL thoſe tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceaſed, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or leſs.

The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall give bond, with good ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money within fifteen months from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt thereon, and upon the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, ſell and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them ſold, and all the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceaſed, and of all perſons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the ſaid Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceaſed, who have not yet exhibited their claims ſhall bring the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

3 THOMAS ROGERS, Truſtee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his ſtay (which will be until the cloſe of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all deſcriptions that may ſtand in need of repainting, and that in the beſt manner, with arms, creſt, cyphers, &c. he pledges himſelf to execute the ſame in the beſt manner from the common mode of varniſh to the durable poliſh.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the ſign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 3

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himſelf JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and paſs for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a ſmall lump on one ſide of his face. Had on and took with him two new oſnabrig ſhirts, and two pair of trouſers, a pair of old light coloured caſimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and ſeveral other articles of cloathing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired ſome years paſt to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has alſo a ſiſter living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north ſide of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the ſaid fellow and bringing him home, or ſecuring him in any gaol ſo that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803. 3X

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. He made his eſcape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

10 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch times and places as the furure legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation thereof.

16

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 30

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 41

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